

## MR. FORD SEATED.

The Raleigh County Contest Decided in the Legislature.

## THE MAJORITY REPORT ADOPTED

As Presented by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

## SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

**Named—The Ford-Prince Contest From Raleigh County Occupied the Time of the House—A Majority and Minority Report of the Elections Committee Reported, but the Majority Report Amended by Mr. Morris Was Adopted—New Bills Introduced in the Two Houses.**

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 14.—The house was opened with prayer by Rev. H. W. Torrence.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio county, of the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report on the Ford-Prince contest case and moved its adoption. The report stated that the face of the returns showed that Mr. Ford received 950 votes and Mr. Prince 948, and that the board of canvassers acted irregularly in throwing out votes sufficient to give a plurality for Prince; also that Mr. Ford had successfully contested five votes cast for Mr. Prince, which made the vote stand, Ford, 950; Prince, 943.

## A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Dandridge presented a minority report stating that the votes attacked by Mr. Ford were not proven illegal, and that the board of canvassers acted legally in making the recount, which showed Mr. Prince's election, and that the investigation showed that Mr. Ford should be given 948 votes and Mr. Prince 949 votes, and that the latter was duly and legally elected; also that it was not proven that the votes thrown out were those of Democrats.

Mr. Edmiston moved to lay both reports on the table and have them printed in the journal. Mr. Smith, of Ohio, demanded the yeas and noes. The motion was lost, yeas, 20; noes, 46. Mr. Dandridge made quite a lengthy speech in favor of the minority report, after which Mr. Edmiston offered an amendment instructing the committee to present the evidence in the case to the house. This was also advocated by Judge Fleming, but the point was raised that the amendment was out of order on the ground that it was not germane to the matter before the house, and the speaker so ruled.

## MINORITY REPORT REJECTED.

The minority report was rejected, 45 to 19. Six absentees and Mr. Prince not voting. Mr. Smith, of Ohio, withdrew his motion to adopt the majority report.

Mr. Morris introduced the following resolution as an amendment to the majority report:

WHEREAS, It appears from the evidence and the report of the committee on elections and privileges that at the election held in the county of Raleigh, and state of West Virginia, on the 6th day of November, 1894, for member of the house of delegates, Axel Ford was elected by a vote of 950 for himself, to a vote of 943 for I. C. Prince, now sitting as member from said county; therefore

Resolved, That the said Axel Ford be and hereby is declared to have been duly elected to the office of member of the house of delegates from said Raleigh county, for the present session and that he be given the seat in the body as such member pending discussion.

## A RECESS TAKEN.

A recess was taken to 2 o'clock. On reassembling the amendment was adopted. Mr. Smith renewed his motion to adopt the majority report. Mr. Morris spoke at some length supporting the motion, and reviewing the evidence as to each vote contested, saying that the majority of the committee had not been blinded by partisanship, but, on the contrary, had given Mr. Prince the benefit of every possible doubt. Mr. Reynolds also supported the motion and reviewed the case, paying particular attention to the point that the board of canvassers had violated the law in changing the tally sheets of the returns from the precinct in question.

Mr. Edmiston opposed, claiming that the legislature could not vote intelligently on the question, because they had been refused an opportunity to go into the evidence. The resolution to print it had been voted down, and no one but the committee knew what the evidence showed.

## A DOSE OF DEMOCRATIC MEDICINE.

Mr. Martin told a story of an old doctor who protested vigorously against taking a dose of his own medicine, intimating that his Democratic friends were in a similar position. He had hoped partisanship would not have been brought into the contest, but it had been done by the Democratic side. The board of canvassers of Raleigh county had disregarded the statute and ruling of the supreme court in going behind the returns. It was contrary to precedent in contest cases to print evidence as a whole. It was the business of the committee to sift the evidence, condense it and present it as a report, which they had done.

Mr. Campbell said he was no lawyer, but knew something about contest cases. He referred to the Goff-Fleming, Atkinson-Pendleton, and Morris-Ogden cases, and was satisfied that a majority of the committee had treated Mr. Prince with utmost fairness and was willing to abide by their report. Dandridge said he didn't want to take up time and in nothing he had said intended to reflect upon the majority of the committee, but he thought they themselves were not perfectly satisfied with the report and had arrived at a hasty conclusion. He thought the evidence should be printed so the members could examine it.

## MR. SMITH CLOSED THE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, chairman of the committee, closed the argument. He said the matter should not be settled in a partisan spirit. Mr. Ford presents evidence, Mr. Prince none. It was to be supposed he had none. He believed the Democratic members of the committee had tried to be fair in one case. Mr. Lawson had asked to be excused from voting, as he was undecided, and was excused. He desired to cast no reflections on their honesty, but there was no doubt in his mind in the justice of Mr. Ford's case. A vote was then taken and the majority report, with Mr. Morris' amendment, was adopted—yeas, 47; noes, 20.

Mr. Edmiston, in explaining his vote, said he had never before heard of a judge or jury deciding a case without evidence.

Mr. Fleming, in explaining his vote, said he had wanted the reports printed,

but as that had been voted down, he would vote no on the face of them. Mr. Ford was declared entitled to the seat and qualified immediately.

## NEW BILLS.

Mr. Martin introduced three bills: 38, relating to circuit courts; 39, making appropriations to pay certain military claims; 40 to establish a house for incurables.

Mr. Dandridge was granted leave of absence for four days, and left to-night for New York.

## IN THE SENATE.

President Worley Names the Standing Committees—New Bills Introduced.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 14.—The senate was opened with prayer by Rev. H. W. Torrence.

New bills were introduced as follows: 14, by Young, to amend code concerning court of appeals; 15, by Farr, amending act establishing school district of Wellsburg; 16, by Farr, relating to fees of county and circuit clerks; 17, by Farr, to establish the Girls' Industrial Home of West Virginia; 18, by Scott, to establish independent school district of Beverly; 19, by Scott, relating to collection of fines; 20, by Farr, relating to duties of sheriff; 21, by Farr, concerning suits in partnership name before justices; 22, by Farr, amending section 120 of chapter 50 of code concerning suggestions; 23, by Farr, amending section 9 of chapter 131 of code; 24, by Scott, fixing liabilities of insurance and life associations companies; 25, by Mahood, concerning foreign corporations; 26, by Cook, amending act establishing criminal court in McDowell county.

The committee on privileges and elections reported the members entitled to seats and the mileage to which each is entitled. A joint resolution asking our representatives in Congress to use every effort to secure early completion of the Nicaragua canal and government control of the same was referred to the committee on federal affairs. On motion of Senator Farr, this was opposed by Senator Finley, who desired it acted on at once. A resolution authorizing the appointment of a senate librarian was adopted.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

President Worley announced the standing committees as follows:

Judiciary—Farr, Patton, Young, Lockney, Reed, Whitaker, Stewart, Mahood, Finance—Whitaker, Furbee, Farr, Hughes, Patton, Tarr, Hardman.

Education—Furbee, Young, Reed, Lockney, Hensley, Stewart, Finley. Counties and municipal corporations—Hensley, Furbee, Hoge, Cook, Gramm, Henderson, Earl.

Roads and navigation—Hughes, Young, Hoge, Davies, Hensley, Haynes, Peck.

Banks and corporations—Gramm, Whitaker, Furbee, Davies, Hughes, Tarr, Hyde.

Public buildings and humane institutions—Cook, Young, Hoge, Hensley, Haynes, Peck.

Penitentiary—Farr, Whitaker, Furbee, Hughes, Davies, Haynes, Henderson.

Militia—Young, Hoge, Reed, Hensley, Gramm, Peck, Hardman.

Federal relations—Patton, Farr, Reed, Hughes, Cook, Stewart, Scott.

Immigration and agriculture—Lockney, Hoge, Furbee, Davies, Reed, Earl, Henderson.

Mines and mining—Davies, Hensley, Cook, Hoge, Farr, Hyde, Mahood.

Labor—Hoge, Gramm, Davies, Lockney, Cook, Catlett, Peck.

Railroads—Hughes, Farr, Patton, Hensley, Gramm, Scott, Haynes.

Claims and grievances—Hensley, Furbee, Whitaker, Hughes, Davies, Mahood, Hardman.

Forfeited, delinquent and unappropriated lands—Patton, Farr, Furbee, Whitaker, Young, Stewart, Tarr.

Public printing—Reed, Hughes, Whitaker, Farr, Lockney, Earl, Catlett.

Rules—President Worley, Farr, Whitaker, Henderson, Finley.

Public library—Reed, Young, Lockney, Cook, Patton, Scott, Finley.

To examine clerk's office—Furbee, Patton, Tarr.

Joint committee on part of senate on enrolled bills—Reed, Lockney, Young, Finley, Mahood.

The senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

## UNITED STATES COURT.

Cases Disposed of at Saturday's Session at Parkersburg.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 14.—Judge Jackson, in the United States court, bound over Policeman Bob Dyke to answer an indictment for arresting George Damron, of Logan county, a United States guard in charge of some prisoners. The hearing attracted a good deal of attention. Dyke is one of the most faithful and efficient policemen that ever served on the Parkersburg force, and when he arrested Damron he doubtless thought he was doing his duty.

The following criminal cases were disposed of Saturday in the United States court, most of them being for violations of the internal revenue laws:

United States vs. Aleck Stafford, verdict not guilty.

United States vs. David Cline, plea of guilty, fined \$100, and recognized in \$300 to appear at the next term for further judgment.

United States vs. Dock Parsons, plea of guilty, same sentence.

United States vs. Duke Fairbair, verdict of guilty, sentenced to seventy days in jail and fined \$100.

United States vs. George Thompson, verdict of guilty, fined \$100 and thirty days in the Cabell county jail.

United States vs. W. H. Brown, verdict not guilty.

United States vs. Price Parsons, plea of guilty, fined \$100 and 35 days in the Jackson county jail.

United States vs. E. L. Buckley, plea of guilty, fined \$100 and 35 days in Cabell county jail.

United States vs. N. D. McKown, plea of guilty, same sentence.

United States vs. F. Canan, plea of guilty, fined \$100 and 30 days in jail.

United States vs. C. L. Offutt, plea of guilty, fined \$100 and 30 days in Jackson county jail.

United States vs. William Brooker, plea of guilty, fined \$100 and costs and forty days in jail.

United States vs. Sam Holmick, plea of guilty, fined \$100 and forty days in jail.

United States vs. William Nybert, verdict guilty, fined \$100 and thirty days in jail.

The motion for a permanent receiver of the Roaring Creek railroad was argued yesterday by about a dozen prominent lawyers from New York, Philadelphia and this state.

## Monday's Session.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

PARKERSBURG, Jan. 14.—In the United States court to-day the following business was transacted: T. B. Phillips was appointed joint receiver with Cassius L. Dixon, of the Roaring Creek railroad.

United States vs. Harrison Runnin, guilty, \$100 and costs.

United States vs. Philip Dixon,

guilty, \$100 and costs, and twenty-five days in Cabell county jail.

United States vs. Wesley Harris, guilty, \$100 and costs and thirty days in jail.

United States vs. Duncan Jack, plea of guilty, \$100 and costs and thirty days in the Ritchie county jail.

United States vs. Golden Dickson, plea of guilty, \$100 and costs and thirty days in the Cabell county jail.

United States vs. Jesse Meeks, guilty, \$100 and thirty days.

United States vs. Bill Ballentine, guilty, \$100 and thirty days in jail.

United States vs. Alvin Ginson, guilty, \$100 and thirty-five days in Cabell county jail.

United States vs. D. Laughlin, guilty, \$100 and thirty days in Jackson jail.

United States vs. Charles Laughlin, same.

United States vs. J. P. Coney, same.

United States vs. Benjamin T. Deom, guilty, \$100 and thirty days in Ritchie county jail.

The government is having a remarkable run of convictions. So far there have been practically no failures to convict, and General Watts and Assistant Couch seem to have the cases remarkably well in hand.

## BOMB EXPLOSION IN PARIS.

Believed to Have Been the Work of Anarchists—Nobody Killed.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A bomb explosion occurred about midnight in front of 65 Rue Monceau and is believed to have been the work of anarchists. Nobody was killed, but considerable damage was done in the vicinity. The bomb is described as being of the reversible sort, chiefly charged with dynamite, packed in gunpowder and concealed in an English tin cracker box, strengthened by a thick band of aluminum. In other respects the bomb is said to have been charged and prepared in a manner similar to the one used by Vaillant in the chamber of deputies.

The police have no clue to the culprit, although some policemen on duty in adjacent streets saw a man running away a short time previous to the explosion. In spite of this fact the policemen seem to have made little or no effort to stop the man, who got away safely. The police maintain the usual reticence, making it probably more difficult to trace the matter. It appears, however, that a porter on duty at No. 65 Rue Monceau, just before midnight was informed by a passerby that a suspicious-looking parcel had been placed on the window edge of the ground floor. The porter went to the spot and seizing the parcel hurled it into the middle of the street. A terrific explosion followed and showers of shot were hurled in all directions, breaking all the windows in the vicinity, although they were protected by strong wooden shutters.

Following the explosion there was a panic in the neighborhood, particularly among the people residing in the immediate vicinity of Nos. 65 and 63 Rue Monceau. The latter house was formerly the residence of Prince Victor Napoleon and its front was considerably damaged.

The explosion caused a strong force of police to gather from all sides, and the Rue Monceau was soon the centre of attraction for crowds of people. But order was soon restored and the inhabitants re-entered their homes. The explosion threw several large paving stones into the middle of the roadway, blew the corners off the pavement, and strewn the street with broken glass. Holes were made in the stonework of several houses.

The porter, it appears, was warned by a valet who was returning home and who noticed the parcel on the window ledge. In an interview the valet is quoted as saying that when he saw the tin box on the window ledge he hurriedly entered the house and informed the porter that there was an extraordinary parcel on the window. The porter hastened out into the street, took the box and threw it as far as he could. The two men then entered the house and closed the door. A moment later there was a tremendous report, as loud as if a cannon had been fired in the street. Neither of the men noticed a fuse attached to the box. The police express the opinion that the explosion was directed against M. Athalin, the magistrate who conducted the inquiries into the outrages committed by Ravachol and other anarchists, who lives in the Rue Verzeley, facing the scene of the explosion.

The chief of the municipal laboratory examined the scene of the explosion, and it is said that he is inclined to think the explosion was more in the nature of a dangerous joke than an anarchist outrage. He is reported to have ascertained that the bomb contained no projectiles, and that it was apparently only charged with gunpowder. The windows broken are also said to have been broken by concussion of the air and by fragments of the box, and not by shot or bullets. The machine, it is added, was made to explode on contact with the ground.

## West Virginian Promoted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—N. M. Wagoner, of West Virginia, has been promoted from a clerkship at \$1,400 to a \$1,600 position in the treasury department.



## KNOWLEDGE

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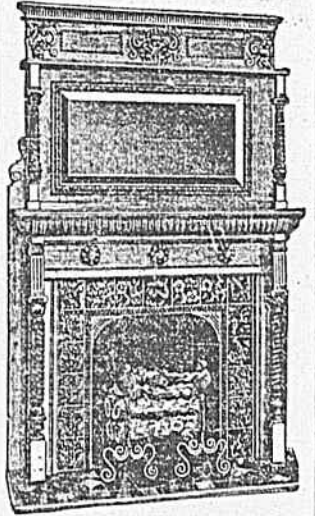
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